

of Ohio had no representative in the 27th Congress of their choice. N. G. Pendleton, Esq., of Cincinnati, bore the governor's certificate, with the broad seal of Ohio; and by virtue of that certificate and broad seal he appeared and took his seat here; but he was no representative of the people of the district which the broad seal represented him to be. He was the representative of a minority of the people of the 1st congressional district of Ohio, and ruffians, thieves, and cut-throats of Kentucky, and of other States and counties without the district of his residence; and if Mr. Pendleton held a seat here, knowing those facts, he held it in the guilt of treason and in the crime of perjury. He may not have known them, though every body else in the world beside knew them. Mr. Pendleton, in all the frauds, perjuries, bribes, and treasuries which characterized the elections of 1840, all over the Union, but more especially in the Ohio 1st congressional district, may have been a political automaton, or mere man-machine, and like Balam's ass, moved merely as he was kicked into passive action and obedience. If so, he must be discharged from any imputation of immorality or crime and the charge placed to his stupidity. I undertake to say there was not one dollar short of fifty thousand expended in and out of Hamilton county, to secure the election of the whig candidate of that district; and no man who has a character for truth and veracity, and who wishes to maintain that character, and who is acquainted with the circumstances, will undertake to deny that assertion. That vast sum was expended in consumption of the frauds which you have seen and heard disclosed. Mr. Pendleton may not have advanced one dollar, nor one mill, of all that sum. Though one of the richest men in the city of Cincinnati, or the State of Ohio, himself, and more immediately interested than all others, he may not have advanced one dollar to secure his own election, which was secured by a system of swindling which no agency but money would have secured, and no sum less than that which I have named would have been sufficient; yet, I repeat, he may not have advanced one dollar for such an infamous purpose, to secure such an infamous end. The liberality of his federal party friends, in their zeal to overthrow the democratic party, and to defeat the democratic candidate, may have done all without his knowledge, and without his pecuniary assistance. That position is hard to believe. Mr. Pendleton was in the centre of all the cavalcades, coon conventions, and drunken orgies which disgraced Hamilton county, demoralized society, and debased the character of civilized man; and it is difficult to believe (and almost irreconcilably so,) that he could have known nothing of the frauds and the means by which his election was to be secured.

Mr. Pendleton is in a dilemma; he may hang to which horn he pleases, or on whichever his friends please to hang him. He must either stand charged with jacksassical stupidity, which, if true, rendered him unfit for a seat in this hall, as the representative of any party, or anybody, even the cut-throats thieves, and ruffians of Kentucky; or, on the other hand, if he knew of, and participated in, the frauds by which he was elected, or gave countenance to them, or aided them by pecuniary means, he was unfit to hold a place here or elsewhere, except on the gibbet, due to the traitor, or in a cell within the gloomy walls of a penitentiary, due to perjury. I invent nothing; I have presented the evidence as it came to me—as I received it from the highest tribunal of our State. I drew no other conclusions than every person, bound and governed by correct principles of morality and patriotism, must draw.—For myself, I declare, in presence of my Maker and this assembly, to whom I am responsible here, and to whom I must answer hereafter for every idle and profane word spoken, that I know of no crime or crimes in my State which would consign me handcuffed and shackled, to the penitentiary and to eternal infamy, in the commission of which I would feel more degraded in that estimation of man, more wounded in my own conscience, and more offensive before God, than those by which I believe Mr. Pendleton held a seat in this hall. I mean the crimes of bribery and treason by which his certificate was purchased, and the perjury which was committed in the oath which he took at the threshold of his representative duties, to support the Constitution, which Constitution he violated by taking his seat here, and which he continued to violate every minute—every moment—while he occupied it. Still, of all this, I repeat, Mr. Pendleton may have been innocent. It is not for me to judge, nor do I feel at liberty to judge. Human judgment, I suppose, is a voluntary act, and the power under our control; or why should the Supreme Judge of the Universe have ordered us to "judge not lest ye be judged?" Knowledge is founded on the evidence of things seen, and therefore is not to be controlled by either the mind or the will. Faith and belief are conclusions we draw from the evidence of things not seen, and are irrevocable. Faith and belief are not controlled by the will, hence the maxim, "we are bound to believe." So it is with those who witnessed the election frauds of 1840, in Hamilton county, to secure the certificate of election to Mr. Pendleton. They are bound, irresistibly, to believe that he had some hand in them, and consequently guilty to the same extent of the moral and political crimes which I have attached to him, or any one holding a seat here under such circumstances.

Let no one charge me with taking advantage of parliamentary privilege, or of the high mountains, broad valleys, and wide rivers which seven hundred miles distance interposes between me and Mr. Pendleton and his friends. I have taken no such advantage. I hold myself responsible in my individual capacity for all I say here or elsewhere, whether in a private or representative capacity; and moreover, I repeatedly, and to assembled hundreds, and assembled thousands, in every part of Hamilton county, and within hearing of Mr. Pendleton's door, (if not in his presence, it was because he would not come to hear me,) made all the charges, and in as strong terms, and with similar language as I am now doing, both against Mr. Pendleton and his active partisans; and I shall continue to do so at home and elsewhere, so long as the crimes, frauds, bribes, treasuries, and corruptions of 1840 shall stick to his and their skirts, and cover their entire carcasses. I fear no accountability, I speak nothing but the truth; I have the ability to maintain it. My constituents expect me to speak the truth, and the whole truth, and they know I will speak it so as to be understood. No speech or saying of mine shall ever lose force, if it have any, from want of strong language; I like to call things by their proper names.

Mr. Speaker, I was as much the legal and constitutional representative of the people of the 1st congressional district in the 27 Congress as I am of this. I was elected in 1840 by a majority of more than five hundred of the legal voters of that district,

and yet the returns showed a majority against me of one hundred and sixty votes, such were the numbers of imported voters—such the number of pipelayers, such the frauds. This statement may be called bold; if so, there is not an intelligent and true democrat in Hamilton county, but what will make or indorse it. I make it as well from a conscientious belief, as a knowledge of its truth. This knowledge and belief, with me, is founded on facts that came under my own knowledge and observation—on the facts which this journal discloses, a small part of which has been read to you—on the fact that, prior to the day of election, several of the wards in the city of Cincinnati were polled; every whig and democrat voter having a right to vote was counted by a committee for that purpose; and in every ward which was polled, the ballot-box showed the democratic vote to be almost precisely what the poll had shown it; but in every ward the ballot-box showed an increase of whig votes, over that polled, from fifty to two hundred and fifty.—In 1840, there were but few changes in Hamilton county; some who acted with the democratic party turned to the whig side; some who had acted with the whigs turned to the democratic side. I believe the majority of changes were in favor of the democracy. But little was gained to either party by changes. But I ask your attention to another fact in support of this assertion, and that is this—that in the last congressional contest, the democratic majority was one thousand and fourteen; and yet, owing to the absence of the excitement necessary to bring out the democratic voters, the aggregate democratic vote was near one thousand less than it was in 1840, though in that year the democracy were defeated one hundred and sixty votes; all of which shows, most conclusively, that the whig ticket in 1840 was carried by the importation of foreign voters, to the number of more than seven hundred in violation of the constitution, the election laws, the people's rights, and the elective franchise.—And if there were no other frauds disclosed in that shameful, reckless, and villainous campaign of 1840, those alone are sufficient to impose upon us the duty of passing this bill into a law; but I repeat, that I have no time to expose the wide spread corruptions of that election, alike in their tendencies fatal to the morals of society, as destructive to the free institutions of our country.

I have been asked a thousand times, by letter and otherwise, by those who were made acquainted with the frauds practised in Hamilton county, why I did not appear here, and contest Mr. Pendleton's seat. There were two reasons, either of which was sufficient in itself. First, I was too proud to do it. Second, my constituents were too proud to permit me to do it. I was too proud to ask redress at the hands of a whig House, whose hatred for me I knew only to be commensurate with my hatred for them. I speak politically. I was too proud to ask an investigation at the hands of a whig House, who I knew possessed neither the magnanimity, generosity, or justice to do that which the most indisputable evidence should have demanded. I was too proud to appear before a jury for the redress of a wrong and a violence, many of whom I knew were the very inventors and workers of that very organized system of swindling by which that wrong and that violence were effected. I was too proud to ask any favor, or even justice, at the hands of my enemies; and I was too proud to apply to a House for the redress of a violence, knowing, as I did, that more than one-half of its members held their seats by virtue of the same system of frauds by which I was deprived of mine. My constituents were too proud to permit me to ask for the redress of a violence which they had the power themselves to redress, and which violence they have redressed—though that redress would have been much more triumphant, could they have provoked Mr. Pendleton to have been the opposing candidate; but into that he was neither to be kicked nor coaxed, because (as the rude democrats said) his vanity and ambition had cost him too much already. The democrats say (and I have never heard a whig deny it) that he paid \$20,000 for three letters of the alphabet, to the end that he might have a title prefixed to his name. Well, I know no reason why a man may not purchase a title in this country as well as in any other; and he may place that title at the head or tail of his name, as his own fancy or his taste may dictate. But \$20,000 is a big price to pay for two consonants and one vowel, which, in their order, are to be placed H-O-N, to give them their most potent meaning; and that meaning may convey honor or disgrace. Nor does the price augment the honor, or diminish the disgrace. If he who possesses them procured them in an honorable way, or if they have been awarded as the price of intelligence, patriotism, and virtue, they are but the evidence of merit due to him who wears them; but if they have been purchased at the expense of virtue and patriotism, and in the commission of treason, bribery, and perjury, they should be, and will be, worn as a mark of disgrace and infamy. I leave Mr. Pendleton and his Kentucky cut-throat ruffian and thieving constituents to decide the question.

Mr. Speaker, it is a divine truth, and is regarded as a maxim far and wide as civilized society, that "evil should not be done that good may come of it." When the moral part of community in 1840 resorted to the means which were resorted to by the federal party to overthrow the democracy, the universal answer was, that "the end justifies the means." Now, sir, I wish to say something about the means that were used, and the end effected by the means; and I think I will be able to show that the end was worthy of the means, and the means worthy of the end, and that they were both worthy of each other.

This government has been in existence something more than half a century under its present organization. There are members in this House who are seniors of this government. For forty years of its whole existence it has been under democratic administration; and although it has, for the balance of the time, and at two different times, been frost-bitten and withered by federal administration, yet its progress has been onward—onward. From the time of its commencement, up to 1840 inclusive, it presented a progress in civilization which can challenge the history of nations, literature, philosophy, agriculture, mechanics, and general science, and every improvement that characterizes civilized man, had advanced with a rapidity of which the history of the world shows no example. The progress of commerce, science, literature, and refinement, of the republics of Carthage, of Greece, and of Rome, has employed a thousand years, and has been sung by ten thousand tongues, in description and praise. The same progress and advancement of the European governments have exhausted eulogy, and almost confounded wonder; and yet the advancement of the republic of the United States, in every characteristic of civilization, human happiness, and national greatness, has been more in half a century

than theirs has been in five hundred years. The savage wilderness has been tamed, and the wild man has fled. The wide-spread and dense wilderness that once made the earth groan with their native growth, have been converted into highly cultivated farms, and now groan with the rich productions of the hand of industry. The broad rivers which (many of them) were agitated but by the winds and the bark canoe of the savage, now bear on their bosoms thousands of steamboats, laden with the rich productions of happy freemen, and command the tempest and defy the waves. The canvas of our commercial ships whitens every ocean every sea, and every bay. The American flag is displayed in every civilized port in the world.—The face of our continent is checked with turnpikes, railroads, and canals; our hills are made to yield their valuable timbers, and our mountains to give up their rich minerals. Cities, great towns, beautiful and pleasant villages, dot the face of the continent. Houses of worship, colleges of science, seminaries of learning, and school-houses of common education, temples of justice, as well as thrives of innocent amusement, adorn almost every city, town, and village, on our continent. Peace, plenty, and happiness, overspread the land, and cheerfulness beams from every countenance. Industry is respected, industry rewarded, and industry protected. In this prosperous and glorious career there was but one obstruction—and that was an irresponsible corporate banking system which had grown up, and which more of by-and-by, or some other occasion; at present, I will pass it. [To be continued.]

FIFTEEN DAYS
LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

O'Connell has not been sentenced, but him and all his co-conspirators are struggling for a new trial, with what success we shall be better able to state by the next arrival.

The intelligence is fifteen days later, and is highly interesting in a political, commercial and financial point of view. The fall in cotton is from 1-8 to 1-4d per pound, a piece of information that will astonish all the cotton speculators in the country.

The Texas question of annexation had reached England, and produced a very great sensation in political circles.

Ireland was in a very excited state, and our next account from Great Britain must be of the most interesting nature.

"AMERICA AND TEXAS.

"The intelligence brought by the last arrivals from the United States is of great interest and importance. It appears that a special envoy has arrived at Washington from the Texas government commissioned to make an official offer of annexation on the part of the young republic. An offer of a similar description was made in the year 1837, and was then rejected, but under very different circumstances. At that period the acceptance of the offer of the Texas would have involved the United States in an expensive, embarrassing, and somewhat uncertain war with Mexico, and also in the very probable contingency of a rupture with England. Moreover, the public mind in the U. States was very much divided on the subject of slavery, and a great jealousy existed on the part of the New England States in regard to any accession of influence in the Union to the southern interests.

"In the present instance also it appears very uncertain whether, on the whole, the annexation of Texas may not be an event rather favorable than otherwise to British interests. If it deprives us of a means of annoying the United States, and so far removes the temptation to a war, it is by no means certain that this ought not to be looked on as an advantage. A war with the United States, even if successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, would be a calamity of the most fatal description. Moreover, the annexation of Texas would give great additional preponderance in the Union to the interests upon which we must necessarily rely the most for a maintenance of friendly political and commercial relations with England—that, namely, of the southern cotton growing States. The vote of Texas would be necessarily an additional free trade vote, which, in the present balanced state of parties and interests might frequently prove decisive. We cannot afford to alienate the southern interest and strengthen the advocates of the high tariff by opposing a measure so warmly advocated by the southern States, and by enlisting all the feelings of national pride and Anglo-Saxon prejudice against us throughout the Union. Nor is it ever good policy in a nation to commit itself to an opposition against the natural course of events which evidently points to the ultimate incorporation of the unoccupied prairies of Texas with the neighboring and parent States. We trust, therefore, that whatever may be the result of the present negotiation at Washington, the amicable relations between the two countries will not be disturbed by any unreasonable interference on our part with the domestic affairs of another continent."

IRELAND.

State Prosecutions.—Monday being the first day of Easter term, the vicinity of law was crowded by an expectant multitude, who were on the tip-toe of expectation to learn the sentence of the convicted conspirators in the late State trials. They were, however, disappointed. The court sat, the city and county grand juries were sworn, a few motions of no general interest were heard and the court adjourned, without the name of O'Connell or his case being once mentioned throughout the day.

The attendance of Mr. O'Connell and the rest of the traversers at the law courts, attracted large crowds of persons, who, however, quietly dispersed on hearing that no matter of interest relating to the State trials would come on until Thursday.

TRIAL OF DORR.—The public are aware of the fact that this gentleman has been confined in prison for some months past, awaiting his trial for treason. The acts upon which this grave charge is based, consist in having taken part in the adoption of a new constitution for the State of Rhode Island, and then being nominated and elected Governor under that constitution. The history of these "Rhode Island movements" was placed before the country at the time they happened. Dorris trial closed on the 2nd inst. On the 3rd the counsel for the prisoner opened the defence. Dorris has been found guilty, but has not as yet been sentenced.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Spirit of Democracy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. EDITOR:

As some person has seen fit to assert that the subscriber was the author and advocate of the militia bill, which was enacted at the last session of the General Assembly, it is perhaps not improper to say that I was neither the advocate nor the author of that measure. The bill originated with the military committee, the road working clause was introduced in order to favor the scruples of those who feel conscientiously opposed to contributing to military operations of any kind; and the act was passed without the consent and against the will of the subscriber. In short, I opposed the bill, both by my vote and argument. If the act be popular and well received, I am not entitled to any share of its popularity; if odious and unpopular, common justice will say that I ought not to share in the odium of a measure which I opposed.

EDWARD ARCHBOLD.

Woodfield May 22, 1844.

For the Spirit of Democracy.

No. III.

MR. EDITOR:

If the principles which the subscriber, in his former numbers has attacked, as unjust, foolish and profligate, have nevertheless worked well for the people, producing happiness and benefits to them, an impartial reader would be inclined to suspect some unsoundness in his reasoning, a suspicion nearly always well founded, when theory is contradicted by fact and experience. If on the contrary those immense, enormous sums which have been levied upon the people of Ohio by the hand of injustice have been expended by the hand of folly, then they will be readily admitted to be in harmony with experience. Let facts therefore, speak for themselves.

A number of years ago the people of the Muskingum Valley, seeing the lavish expenditure which the State was making in other parts, became anxious and excited on the subject of the improvement of their river. Public meetings were held in various places. At one of which held in the county of Morgan, Mr. Hawkins, late Speaker of the Senate, and some other judicious persons advised their fellow-citizens, to ask only for a small appropriation, sufficient to clear out the rapids, build a few wing-dams and improve the sluice navigation; warning them at the same time that if they demanded a large appropriation, sufficient to construct dams and locks, they would be compelled to yield their influence to obtain appropriations for other works, in other sections of the State, or they would fail in the object, this wholesome advice was unhappily disregarded. The people resolved to call for the improvement of their river by dams and locks and so instructed their representative. He soon ascertained that so large an appropriation could not be obtained without combining with the friends of the Hocking canal and the Walhonding Canal, and so informed his fellow-citizens. They instructed him to go for all those works. These combinations have received the familiar name of log-rolling. Let us see what this log-rolling has cost the people of Ohio. The Muskingum improvement has cost one million six hundred and thirty eight thousand and six hundred dollars; the Hocking Canal one million, and the Walhonding Canal six hundred and seven thousand, two hundred and sixty nine dollars, in the whole amounting to the enormous sum of \$3,245,337. A capital which, if employed so as to produce six per cent. per annum would forever relieve the people of Ohio from direct taxation for the purpose of supporting their State Government; the interest on this immense sum being more than one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, an amount far greater than the total annual charges of our government. Yet it would be well for the people of this State, if this large capital were merely sunk and lost, without entailing any further charge upon the people, than the payment of the annual interest; but this is very far from being the case, as they are saddled with the cost of REPAIRS. These worthless works altogether make a gross return of about twenty five thousand dollars, and no sane man will pretend that they can be kept in repair for that sum.—They are like a THUNDER GUST MILL, which every year sinks the owner deeper and deeper in debt until some great freshet, very happily and fortunately sweeps it down stream, and relieves him from an annual loss in the shape of patching and repairs. Many wise and discreet men, well acquainted with the subject, do not hesitate to give it as their opinion, that a small appropriation to clear the dams out of the Muskingum, would be a judicious one, inasmuch as it would relieve the State from an annual burthen and the people on the banks from a curse and a nuisance. What think you, fellow-citizens, of these matters in connexion with the fact of our seven per cent. loans, and the sale of our State bonds at fifty-five cents in the dollar? Do you not agree with me, that as ancient

Tyrants prevailed by force, so modern speculators prevail by fraud.

OSCAR.

"They were sold in large amounts by the agents of the State itself at such rates of discount as mentioned above, i. e. for \$55.00 or \$58.00 borrowed, the fund commissioners gave certificates for the full \$100.00.

From the Ohio Statesman.

OREGON AND TEXAS.

We copy the following very excellent article from the New York Sun, and invite for it an attentive perusal. In the clamor for Texas, the Territory of Oregon seems to have been lost sight of, or else carefully kept in the back ground. That fine territory has never been ceded away, and with the consent of the western people, never will. It is ours by right—ours by discovery, and, if necessary, we go for making it ours by force. In real importance, the Texas question sinks into insignificance when compared with the question of the occupation of Oregon Territory by the United States:

"OREGON TERRITORY.

"In the adoption of the Treaty of Annexation, and the excitement growing out of the difference of opinion as to policy and to time, the important settlement of Oregon is lost sight of. The new British Minister was specially appointed to conduct the Oregon negotiation; and we believe a more satisfactory issue would have resulted, had the Annexation question been made to take a secondary rank. Oregon we claim, and justly claim, as our own—its boundaries only require to be defined, and the question is permanently settled. Now it will be a measure interwoven with the Texas question: concessions from one power must be followed by concessions from the other. Charged, as we have been, with an avaricious disposition for the acquisition of territory, we may be compelled to prove our innocence and exemption from such charges, by parting with some portion of a territory decidedly our own. Texas we admit, as establishing our southern boundary, and the possession of much valuable land, is of great importance to this country, if it can be acquired without great sacrifices. But Oregon is no less important to the United States in a commercial point of view. It is the door to China—to the Pacific Islands, and to that rich and fertile group between India and China, so long almost hermetically closed, is at length open, the whole Indian Ocean is ready to contribute to our National wealth. Teas, coffee, pepper, ginger, spices, perfumes of every description, porcelain, diamonds, pearls, raw silk, wrought silk, grass cloth, toys, drugs, rattans, tortoise shell, ivory, gold dust, bullion, beeswax, cordage, copper, tin, a metal in general use, is found in immense quantities—opium, affording great profits. Java produces more than thirty millions of pounds of coffee, sold at six dollars per 133 pounds. In one year, 15,000 tons of British shipping sailed from Batavia. With an unrestricted trade, and the possession of Oregon, what a market opens for our iron, chintz, calico, and cotton fabrics, and also our furs and peltries.—On the whole line of the Pacific we have not a port which we call our own, to which any of our vessels can repair. With Oregon, its immense forests, its fertile valleys, its rich peltries, its mineral wealth—with a dock yard and colony of emigrants, in two years our commerce would be doubled, and we should be making rapid strides to cope with England for that portion of the East India trade which would be our own, if we had ports to a direct route to that rich portion of the globe. This negotiation is one calculated to reflect honor on the Secretary of State, if prosecuted to a successful issue, and one which would be more advantageous to the country, and more creditable to him than a fierce contest for the acquisition of Texas."

From the Mansfield Shield & Banner.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 30th ult., at his residence in New Haven, Conn., the Hon. HENRY R. BRINKERHOFF, member of Congress from the district composed of Huron, Erie, Lorain and Medina, aged 57 years.—Mr. Brinkerhoff was born in Adams county, Pa., in the year 1787, from whence his father removed with his family in the year 1791 to Owasco, Cayuga county N. York, which, at that time was nearly an unbroken wilderness.

MEXICO.—The New Orleans Bee states that intelligence from Mexico has been received at that city to the 16th ult. It learns from Mexican papers that serious difficulties are likely to arise between France and Mexico, on account of the illiberal course pursued by the latter in relation to the retail trade. The Mexican authorities have shut up and plundered a great number of the French trading houses. It is supposed that a serious rupture will take place. Mexico is preparing for it.

The Baltimore Sun says: The question of the annexation of Texas to the United States, creates very little interest in Mexico—the belief of the people being that Texas already belongs to the United States.

CHEERING ON THE RESERVE.

The Cleveland Plaindealer thus speaks of the bright prospects of the Democracy on the Reserve; CHEERING! CHEERING!—The Democracy of the Reserve were never in better spirits than now. There is so much anti-slavery feeling here among all parties, that like a band of brothers joined, we all put shoulder to the wheel, and move on the car of Democracy, over all opposition. Since the nomination of Henry Clay, the great Slaveholder, has been made certain by the Baltimore Convention, a new impulse has been given to this feeling. The Clay factions are alarmed, but they expect by the noise and parade of the great ratification Convention, to be held here on the 15th, that they will convince the doubting that all the world are going for Clay. It is the last resort of a few desperate leaders of the whig party, to save their sinking cause on the CONVENTION WESTERN RESERVE. It will signify fail! DEMOCRATS! push on that column! Remember last October, when the democracy of the south faltered in the good work, we routed whiggery in this, her strong hold, horse, foot and dragon!

Read the following from the same paper. Whiggery must be at a low ebb!

Coon Pen for Sale! The Clay Club House, alias Coon Pen, is advertised to be sold at Constable's Sale.—Whew! What's in the wind? Hold on to that latch-string Mr. Constable.

MR. CLAY AND THE CILLEY DUEL.—The Hartford Times says:—"One fact came out on the evidence taken before the committee of Congress, appointed to investigate the affair of the Cilley duel, which we have not seen in print. It is this: An Express was on the ground at the time of the duel, and the moment that Cilley fell, it started immediately and carried the news to HENRY CLAY."

When the whig party came into power, they found the country prosperous, and less than three millions of debt in outstanding treasury notes, the balance of some two millions being in the hands of accounting officers, but not cancelled, and twenty-nine millions of the revenue which had accrued under Mr. Van Buren's administration loaned to the States. During the whig administration, they have paid no debt, but created some thirty millions of dollars. They now ask to be trusted again.—Detroit Free Press.

"THE KENTUCKY FARMER!"

Henry Clay, to recommend himself, and get precedence over Van Buren, says, "I am a son of Virginia, and a slave holder of Kentucky." Aye and he is a farmer, forsooth—"The great farmer of the west!" as Gov. Seward dubbed him at the agricultural show in Rochester, and so the whigs call him in prose and poetry. Now the following will show what sort of a farmer he is. It is a description of Mr. Clay's farm and stock, given by James C. Fuller, a Quaker residing at Skeneateles, N. Y., and furnished for publication in the Mohawk Courier:

"Having a great desire to see the imported 'cattle' on Henry Clay's plantation, I went thither—on approaching the house, I saw a colored man, to whom I said, 'where wert thou raised?' 'In Washington.' 'Did Henry Clay buy thee there?' 'Yes.' 'Wilt thou show me his improved cattle?' He pointed to the orchard, and said that the man who had charge of them was there. As I followed his direction, I encountered a very intelligent boy, apparently eight or nine years old. I said to him, 'canst thou read?' 'No.' 'Is there a school for colored people on Henry Clay's plantation?' 'No.' 'How old art thou?' 'Don't know.' 'In the orchard I found a woman at work with a needle. I asked, 'how old art thou?' '14 fifty.' 'How old is that?' 'Near sixty.' 'How many children hast thou?' 'Fifteen or sixteen.' 'Where are they?' 'Colored folks don't know where their children is: they are sent all over the country.' 'Where wert thou raised?' 'Washington.' 'Did Henry Clay buy thee there?' 'Yes.' 'How many children hast thou there?' 'Four.' 'Where are they?' 'I don't know; they tell me they are dead.' 'The hut in which this source of wealth lives, was neither as good nor as well floored as my stable. Several slaves were picking fruit in the orchard. I asked one of the young men whether they were taught to read on this plantation, and he answered no. I found the overseer of the cattle with a short handled, stout whip which he had broken,—he said it answered both for a riding whip, and occasionally, 'to whip off the slaves.'"

LAUGHING GAS.—The Boston correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, "De Nogy," describes one person who took the "laughing gas," in that city, as imagining himself a waiter in an eating house, and crying out in a high squeaking monotonous voice, "Two steed; one gin punch, hot; one railroad, and one stone fence."

HE! HA! HE!—Mr. Clay has been taking "laughing gas," when he, in his letter accepting the Baltimore nomination, says:

"Confidently believing that this nomination is in conformity with the desire of a majority of the people of the United States, I accept it from a high sense of duty, and with feelings of profound gratitude."

"The desire of a majority of the people of the United States!" Harry, that's a brag, but we understand your game too well to be deceived by such a trick. Taking "laughing gas," eh! Instead of gas, the majority of the people of the United States will give him gas about the idea of November.—O Statesman.

NEW IDEA FOR A SIGN.—Day, the famous India Rubber manufacturer, of Maiden lane, New York, has an India Rubber tree growing before the door of his warehouse, which attracts a great deal of attention from the passers-by.—Baltimore Sun.

This is the very thing the coons of Columbus want to plant before the Clay Club House. It would suit their consciences so well.